mås, King, do proclaim : t the Members of the Legislat Our Kingdom do assemble, at the all at Our Capital of Honolulu, for if unblic business at 12 o'clock noor 25th Day of April, A. D. Eighteet

ur Palace in the City of Honolu is list Day of February, 1882, and the Ninth Year of Our Reign. KALAKAUA REX

Rear! Feer, Convol and Comp. that His Ex. the Pre re has commissioned Mone, the reaster to Mone. Barard as Chan

crebe given that Madame de Louv

righ Affairs, April 21, 1980. 1985 vernment Lots. Kulaskahua May Sc. 1982, at 12 M, at the front of UILDING LOTS ON KULAOKA

AMMSTRONG, Minister of Interior

sygisten that I. B. Paranaca, "Kee tal Department of this Kingdom. JOHN M. KAPENA.

notals, April 18th, 1862. solar Regulations, he has appoints

in fill the office of Acting Char Legation in this Kingdom, ly given that the said Mans. Loemized as Acting Chanceller. Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pound Notice.

na, South Kona, Hawali, has been re-ied of Kralia, in South Kona, Hawali,

W. ARMSTRONG, Minister of Interior. n repected at this office that the Disease

saving the disease are required to repe overnment Lands, Kulaokakna

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Expiring in April, 1882.

RETAIL OABL

Pick, Bertrole St.

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RETAIL HAWAII.

Spite, S Keldin.

RETAIL-BAUAI

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.

BUAT. WHOLESALE.

PERMITANG CARL PEDDLING

to Chinese Interpreter

uit money to their friends. He is not by the Christian Chinese, but by the

- It is with much pleasure that I recall the interview I had the honor to have the interview I had the honor to have the occasion of His Majesty's, on the occasion of His Majesty's, and, visit to this island in April last

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST MODUS IN REBUS. WEDNESDAY APRIL 26, 1882.

SEVERAL natives who listened to one of the King's speeches in Koolan, on his recent tour around Oahu, report him as speaking in the following terms with refernce to the "ten million loan:" "We ought to have a loan of ten millions. I can borrow it in Europe at 3 per cent., and then you can have as much as you want at five per cent." Some one asked: "Who will pay the loan !" "You will not." was re plied, "have to pay it: you have only a little land here and there. The foreigners have the land, and they will have to pay it off. So you need not be afraid of bor-

These words have caused considerable comment around town, and we merely contradiction, for it is plan that His Majesty could not have spoken in his strain. Such expressions, dissemi-ated over the Islands, from mouth to mouth, would grow and multiply, and would do much to undermine his popu-larity. We must call upon the Govern-ment to furnish a denial or an explanation.

EVERYBODY in these islands familiar with the exporting of sugar know that the grades sent away in 1875, and the years previous thereto, were higher than they have ever been since 1876. That the grade ommonly known then as "Sandwich Is and Sugar," cover the present export fully and completely. Yet this fact has seen controverted, professedly from figure LO STREET. Upset price, \$300 cach said to have been drawn from the U. S. Burean of Statistics. How this can be we cannot comprehend, for the table given below is taken from San Francisco Customs Beturns, and the figures fully sus tain what we have known, by general ob-servation, that our export of 1875 was a larger per cent of the high grades than since 1876.

par, under No. 7, Fig. 18 B., plus El pr par, Nos T to 10, El B., plus El pr par, Nos I to 10, El, El plus El pr par, Nos II to 18, Eg. 18 D. plus El pr par, Nos I to 20, Blac 18 D. plus El pr par, Nos I to 20, Blac 18 D. plus 25 pr

A LIVELY competition for the freight and passenger traffic between this port and San Francisco, by steamers, is about being developed. Two lines of semi-Z. E. Kenweshawali, will attend to all | monthly steamers, making Honolulu their terminal port, will be laid on during the next three months. It seems hardly possible that our carrying trade and pasenger travel can support four steamers, in addition to those already in service in the Anstralian line; yet the time certainly has Hemisha all persons baving horses arrived when we can and ought to sustain arrived, when we can and ought to sustain a semi-monthly service. A steady and reliable connection with San Francisco, with comfortable accomodations for passengers, always to be had, with certainty, on the up trip, will put new life into the travel, increasing it greatly to our profit and advantage.

A terminal line is what Honolulu needs,

The parties who are engaged in these two competing lines are notably able to carry out their projects and they mean business. They undoubtedly will make their bids for business and popular sup-port, and it will be quite contrary to precedent if the government does not hear Saxon race, take in political matters will was not reported in detail by the press. For in from them also. However this may be, soon permeate their minds; and we shall we hope the business of the country with have a succession of knocks at the portals needed by the country, one speaker stated that public money hitherto applied in wasteful again, might better serve the public good in this or some other useful direction.

a loaf was better than no bread," still the community ought to ask for their full allowance from the government bakery; we must again point out the necessity of having a Concesion as interpreter of Chinese. The gentleman who has lately arrived comes highly recommended, and there is no doubt about his ability to carry on the work of translating in Court in a thoroughly efficient manner: it is understood moreover that in the Courts of Hong kong he has a very excellent record. A very peculiar position: there are few checks upon him, and what is more to his disadvantage he has no one to appeal to to verify the correctness of the interpre-tations. As has already been seen, there are parties among the Chinese here and party spirit runs high between them. This was pretty clearly understood during the fall of 1880 and the beginning of 1881. It was this party spirit that broke up the proposed Chinese Club, an institu-tion that some of our politicians considup the proposed Chinese Club, an institution that some of our politicians considered would work a great deal of good in controlling the Chinese element. A Chinese
acting as interpreter will find it very hard
indeed to keep clear of the two parties, to
keep himself thoroughly independent
of the rival factions of the Hakka and
the Ponti, as we believe they are styled;
to one or other he will naturally expectation of celestials, and we with our very
sparse population, should be still more to one or other he will naturally gravitate, and even if he does not be will be considered to be doing so by his own country-men. No sooner had this gentlemen con-

and European element in the community. The Caucasian would not live among the Chinese: the Chinese must per force live and associate very intimately with his own countrymen. The European governtheir own men to act as interpreters, and now, and seems to have every chance to become ripe and inscious and intritions:

they have gained by a long practice.

There is of course no harm in having Chinese for interpreters, but we should associate with them, or put over them one or two Caucasians. This it is the bounden duty of the recomment to lead after. duty of the government to look after. our Chinese population is likely to increase

President, by virtue of his constitutional power to use the veto. It was there said that the American people did not realize the power which rested in one man, to nullify the deliberate act of a large number of men, equally wise and learned and patriotic as the President himself.

The Senate and House of Representatives are composed of men well known, and some of them noted for their states manship. A majority of these enacted the Chinese Bill. The President, previous to use the states and some of them noted for their states manship. A majority of these enacted the Chinese Bill. The President, previous to use the states and some of his eonstitutional power to use the veto. It was there said that the American people did not realize that the American people did not realize that the discretion of the power which rested in one man, to nullify the deliberate act of a large number of men, equally wise and learned and patriotic as the President himself.

The Senate and House of Representatives are composed of men well known, and some of them noted for their states manship. A majority of these enacted the Chinese Bill. The President, previous to use the veto. It was there said that the down a state of a large number of our agent in Washington, shilly shallying about, while they are waiting to find out what the Legislature In 1883, we will not be able to afford to have our amisstry or our agent in Washington, shilly shallying about, while they are waiting to find out what the Legislature of 1884 are going to say. Upon this point there will be lote to asy by and bye.

The second great subject will be the discussion of internal insprovements. The various heads under which these will come that the properties of articles on the Appropriation Bill. In those articles, an effort has been made to show that there is an office of little responsibility, had rise port. The stump speech of the propriation of Cellector of a large number of the able to afford to have our agent in Washington, shilly shallying about twint the legislatur

merits of the Bill, but a phase of pol the working of the American Constitu He set his individual judgment again their collective judgment, and definated them. Is he wiser than they? Has he better opportunities for searching out reaame of our prosperity. ons than they? In the protracted dis-

Bill, were not the same reasons advance against the passage of it which he cite in the veto of it. If these reasons pre-The answer to this develops the peculia working of the American system. Divides sponsibility is one thing; sole respons lity is another. The Congressman says I did not wish to oppose the sentime of my colleagues," or he says, "I voted for party purposes." But this President stands alone. He feels a direct responsibility, and alone. He feels a direct responsionity, should be conservative. Even if he coverned by no purer motives than the ongressman, his elevated position make m conservative and careful. It is by n eans uncommon for Congress to pa-oubtful bills, for party purposes, knowin hat the bills are unwise, but leaving to he President the disagreeable task of nul ifying their act. In this case, the very easons which failed to operate on the ex-

erienced statesmen in Congress, operate in the President. Why should a man wh has had no experience in legislation hav a better sense of what is right, of what lawful, of what is fair, than Seantors wh have distinguished records? Wicked peo le, who refuse to believe in the distre cirtue of American politics, say, sometime that there is seldom much difference of opinion, but that the passage of a bill b Congress, and its yeto by the Presiden congress, and its veto by the Presiden acitly understood by and between the parties, is a neat way of getting out of an uncomfortable piece of business. How-ever this may be, the veto of the Chinese Bill is an admirable illustration of what ome thinking Americans call the despotic ower of the President. To be sure, a two-thirds" vote may overrule him, but get that, requires much unanimity There is a ludderous side to this particular veto. It is the attitude of the pedagogue to the small boy. Says the President to Congress: "Don't you see, you miserable small boys, what you have done?" Are you not old enough to know better? Here, you go off and violate the plain provisions of a treaty. Can't you read? Where are your senses? I'll play the last of the veto white avenue your less for awhile." What

whip around your legs for awhite." will a snubbed Congress do: Tax section 429 of the Civil Code reads

The "said Minister" refers to the Minis-

er of the Interior, who by the previou ection is authorized to "have the superiz endence and direction of the naturaliz gerous power to put into the hands of onkeep the matter before the minds of the public, and especially of the members of the Legislature. e country; it does not even ask that the reigner should enter into an undertak ing to live in the country, it simply re quires that he should state his intention not a very difficult thing to do but he night change his intention in a week wen in a shorter time, should be think

of "foreigners" of all nationalities into this country, and it is decidedly wise for us to look the question of naturalization squarely in the face, it is one that will come up before long. We cannot expect that these people will long continue to live here without making a claim to exer-cise political rights. The atmosphere by which they are surrounded, the keep inteer of the Interior pretty busy

in this or some other use ful direction.

Following up the remark made in the Gazerre of April 12th, that though "half" at what time he pleases, that is dangerous. but we need not always expect to have men of this character at the head of affairs; headstrong, radical men may ee cupy this position, men who might fine themselves completely at variance with the conservative and property holding party. To carry out a particularly olsnox sons schome, and yet give it the appearance of being the unanimous desire of the majority, such a Minister might fairly flood the country with votes. He a keep quite within the letter of the for he might argue from his point of view it was for "the good of the kingdom" that the men should be naturalized. That this is an extreme case will readily be allowed, but it is a possibility, if not a probability,

and we should provide against the poscertain time of residence in the country before a man can be naturalized: further that no man when under contract should be allowed to naturalize. This would keep out entirely the class of imported laborers sparse population, should be still more chary. There is considerable food for thought in this subject, it will doubtles be brought up for discussion a little late on in the year.

Chinese litigant complained that the interpreter had left the Court in company with the other litigant.

A Caucasian, on the other hand, would to point out how important a bearing upon be able to keep himself perfectly clear of parties, he would really be more acceptable to the Chinese at large, than one of their this body will have. Before the elections this body will have. Before the elections this was pointed out by the newspapers of own countrymen, he would also be far more acceptable to the Anglo-American this city, no matter what their line of poli tics might be; in fact, all have been long agreed upon this matter. We are standing, as it were, on the threshold of mo mentous times. Unwise or thoughtless nents who have consular establishments action may wreck the future of these and it necessary to train Islands completely. The fruit looks fair but a little carelessness in the cultivation may turn our fine fruit into Dead Sea apoles, which will but crumble in the finger and go off like a puff of smoke. The most important things that will have to be at-tended to are all measures with reference So much for the present: seeing that to the continuance of the treaty. There our Chinese population is likely to increase is no doubt that, at a very early day, reso our Chinese population is likely to increase considerably, we should also provide for the future, and as we have commenced educating a few of our youths abroad, we might very well send a couple more to Chinese thoroughly, and be brought up to fill the position we at present find it so hard to get the right man for.

The veto of the Chinese Bill by President Arbur presents a curious feature in the working of American political institutions. About two years ago, the Nech Assertions discussed, in an able article written by a well known statesman, the great, the almost despotic power, as it was called, of the President, by virtue of his constitutional power to use the veto. It was there said

d student of human nature was true in is remark, we had learned wisdom enough embroider a little virtue on the tambou

The question of expenditures during the viennial period is sure to call forth a great leal of debate. The reports have, of course, not yet been laid before any one, and it is impossible to judge, except in a very per functory way, what they will be. Then is no doubt, however, that the expendi-tures have been large, and that there will be considerable room for criticism on very many points. The country looks forward with anxiety to the action of the comi Legislature. Some of the gentlemen wh ecupy seats in it have been opposes trongly to the party which the GAZETT represents, others are opposed to the which our contemporaries represent, by let us hope one thing, whatever our differ-ences may be upon minor points, that we are united on the larger issues; that we can sink on either side some of the more extreme views we may hold, and join to gether on the broad platform of the gen eral good of the country; here, native and oreigner can meet thoroughly in accord Let us march forward, Hawaiian and for eigner, shoulder to shoulder, upon the ath of progress.

The Legislature of 1882 has before it an

pportunity of becoming historie; we all ope that it may prove worthy of its NOTES. It is impossible to judge what the action of ti onse will be when it comes to the election of resident. It is to be hoped that the same gentle

some years at the Royal School, where the for some years at the Royal School, where the Principal the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, has receive and taken charge of small deposits offered by the pupils. Some of the seniors have deposited and exceeding \$100 which have been placed to the oredit at Messrs. Rishop & Co.'s bank. Many of the little folks have deposited their surplus cent in Mr. Mackintosh'a hands, and have fearne thereby a lesson of saving.

The advocates of light wines and beer, as stitutes for rum and whiskey, have for yes sincies for ram and whiskey, have for yes ointed to Germany in illustration of their rice but, since 1840, Belgium has more than doubl he use of alcohol, and in the industrial counti-act a dram shop for every seven persons? sermany, the dram shops, in two years, increas 2.381, about 10 per cent. The Emperor of Granny, in his late address to his Parliament, call itention to the serious increase of crimes and in temestators committed by men in a state of drin siness. Parliament has sought to limit the no-ce of bloomed dram chose.

The United States Senate has passed a bill cointing a Commission, whose duty it shall be restligate the traffic in alcoholic liquors, its ions to revente and taration, and its general e-emic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in o section with pauperism, crime, social vice, the sabile health and general welfure of the people. The Commissioners are to be seven in number, appointed by the President with the advice and concent of the Senate. They are to hold office for two years, and serve without pay. The sum of \$10,00 are been appropriated for the expenses of the manner.

Sin Charles Wyville Thompson, late Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburg ited at his residence, near Linfithpow, in Scotland on Friday March 19th, at the age of al. Sir Charles was educated at the University of Edinburg, and for twenty years was lecturer or Professor of Rotary, Mimerology and Geology in various colleges in England; Scotland and Ireland. When the Charlesger Expedition was organized, he accepted the office of Director of the Civilian Staff, and on his return from the vovage was knighted. Many of us remember Prof. Thompson in H. B.M. S. Charlesger, his death at a comparatively early age is a great less to science. Sir Charles feaves a widow and research. Sin Charles Waville Thompson, late Profes

CATCHICK PACE CHAPTER, the gentlemen who ntertained His Majesty the King in a truly roys entertained His Majesty the King in a truly royal manner when in Hongkong, has recently been appointed District Grand Master of Freenasonry for Hongkong and South China. The China Maisays: "Every one belonging to the craft will be find to hear of the honce which has fallen on irother Chater. From almost every point of view trother Chater. From almost every point of view trother Chater was the most eligible successor to brother Linstead, deceased, and it is pleasing to how that the service he has rendered to Prechasonry has at length been rewarded. Many who are no connection whatever with Freemissonry ill join in congrainlating Brother Chater on his will conferred honors."

Encros or the Gazette: At the late conven part of their proceedings was the discussion which But it is not only the people who will sk that we must beware of they must ak in the prosention of penal offences. At present will come, and we cannot well refuse out the Government machinery is not as efficient. them admittance, after we have induced as it might be, masmuck as there is a lack of an dence that might have been produced by a share suggested that this might be best remedied by the appointment of a District Cross. Although the laws more tightly enforced, co-operating with and adding the Shrerifa and District Judgess in the citing out and presenting all crimeinal offsences.

Cause are constantly occurring, where the advisor of assistance of such an officer is needed, at alter exploits excape for the other reason. It District Judges and Sherifa are generally the tomat that cats be presented for the work, but for the ment that cats be presented for the work, but for the ment that cats be presented for the work, but for the ment part they have experience and agond judgment remaining on the Island, can experience and remaining assist the constability force and local magnitudes. Ay his pressures and advise, and thus help attention the exceptive of the Covernment.

and assist the constabulary force and been magi-tudes, by his pressure and advise, and thus holy drengthen the exceptive arm of the Government Diere are, on this bland of Hawaii, gangs of the and natives, we truly in the back weeds on other differential places, who have never been relieved in the collection of the control of the money of the different traffic in runn and oppoint the traffic be expected and praintabled, were the run entire power of the running through that it is it is not those offerent alone, but others equally interferent that maked appeared to thought the tight traffic and the collection alone, but others equally traffic and the collection of the tranget that it is to be a second of the second of the control traffic and the second of the second of the collection of the different and help in manne security and peace. And this will be worth to the country on times the mount of the solution medical to se-ture the animount of the solution of the country on times the mount of the solution of the animous of the nationity of the Government, where that antifering in tegrity whose form defeed. It mean not be everyboard that we revery year introducing foreign elements, which

Another topic of equal interest to planters and the recently at large, is the eastern of approve of in approve of increase it is not officers of the trovermount, authorized in each officer out absorber, would create a beauthy sentence of increase after our leavern, would create a beauthy sentence in the out of the outer of increase of i as not to give offence to employers. His duty would require him to ranke occasional vanita around the Island, to bear complaints, and inquire into any altered abuses, dismiss such as are groundless, and take measures to correct any that may exist. But how and by whom is this to be done? Here is the difficult part of the problem. Shall there is special protectors for the flawainans, Chinese, Postuguese, Norwegians, and South Sea Islandera. Or shall they all be committed to the cure of one general protector for the whole group, or to one protector for each Island? Or shall their sanitary examilion be entrusted to the Government physician, and their treatment to the Sheriffs or Magastrates? After every one has expressed life views, it will be found that there is great diversity of opinion, and many will conclude that the simplest solution of the question will be to drop it, and 'let things drift along" as now, under the impression that they can't be any better.

My own opinion is—there should be but one protector, or perhaps, one on each Island, and no person can be more properly entrusted with this service than the Crown Attorney for each Island, whose appointment has been advocated above.

and sufficient to secure competent and trustworthy trees.

Before I drop this subject, I must say one thing nouse—and at is this—that I do not approve of the official visits of diplomatic agents of foreign powers, to investigate the condition of the laborers employed in this Kingdom, not because I fear the effect of any impartial reports that may be made, but because, as a Hawminn subject, I feel that my country is hamiliated by such a spectacle as has been reported in the Honoidin papers. With all respect for my friend the Hritish Commissioner, for whom I entertain the kindest feelings, who has just raturned from what I understand to be an official ton of hispection of the laborers and laborers quarters on Kanai, for the sole purpose of reporting the same to his Government, which has requested the service to be performed, as is generally understood; I protest against this as catabilishing an unwise precedent, even though made with the approval of the Hawaian Government. The British Government of the donestic condition and treatment of our laborers than Hawaii has to meddle with her Irish tropshes.

This is the usual, and we proper course to pursue here.

If I am too jesious of Hawaiian rights, or if I am mistaken about international mage, in this matter I am ready to be corrected. But Hawaii's right are just as sacred as those of England or American H. M. WETTNET.

Special Motices.

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC JAS. DUNN. MERCHANT. GLASGOW CHAWAIIAN CONSUL

WESSES, WM. G. HRWIN & CO., Hencelulu, HON. J. S. WALKER, Homelulu, THE AGRA BANK, (Limited), Lendon. See 17

Ren Advertisements. MATSUMIUMI, THE JAPANESE TAILOR, IS STILL A work at Hatten Maul. Charges low. Work fire class. Torms Cash only. Leave orders with C. I

TENDERS WANTED! TENDERS FOR FURNISHING stoopital with Best Quality year from the let of May nea 200 ON SATURDAY, April 29th, 1881. Per Order 2021: 86 5 F. A. SCHARFER, Sec.

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Copartnership Notice.
THE FIRM OF MARKER & COURATTENEY, duting business as Pala Manufacturers.
At Wathn, March to remises of it. B. Maker and A. A.
Courseney, both residing at Wathn,
MAKKER & COURTNEY,
Wathn, Mann, April 92, 1986. NOTICE. MESSES BISHOP & CO., OF HO and throughout the Haustian Kingdom day

ets, April Diff. 1892. (802 th . 9. MAUNIN. Executors Notice to Creditors.

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> of Articles in the Following Departments st--Pictures and Engrav-2nd --- Bronzes, Carvings Statuary & Ceramics.

3rd--Antiquities and Curiosities. 4th -- Coins, Medals, Jewels and Laces.

5th -- Natural History, including Shells. Corals. Ferns, &c.

6th--Chinese and Japanese Goods. THE EXHIBITION

WILL BE -HELDIN

The Exhibition will Commence Monday, May 8 And Continue ONE WEEK, opening Each

Day at 11 A. M. and Coston at 10 P. M. TO PYTOPS, AN FOLLOWS : NOT AND COLD LUNCH FROM 12 TO 2. AND ICE CREAM CAKES, ETC. IN THE EVENING THERE WILL ALSO BE Entertainments of Music, Tableaux, &c.

IN THE EVENINGS. CHILDREN. S. R. BOLE, Challenger. H. F. POOR, Socretary,

Desirable Investments !! Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

On Wednesday, April 26th, 1882. ALL THOSE FOUR LOTS OF LAND

BOUNDARY NOTICE. A PPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to me by J. M. Lieleste, in behalf of De Jan Wight, to settle the boundaries of the land catted Hale

Engine Company No. 2.

ng and on Kanomani bald to J. t. Horkes, a bald firm will feeth with be paid to J. t. Horkes, a bald firm will feeth with be paid to J. t. Horkes, a bald firm will feeth with be now owing by said feeth athorized to pay all debic now owing by said feeth some support of the said firm will be said from the said firm will be said from the said firm and the said from t Republic, March Ster, 1982. HOUSE TO LET : A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, SUITABLE for a family. Near the head of Fort Street Uniterashod. Forecasion given immediately, seem as the peculiary are in deteard. CRAS. T. GULIUS, No. 1 Kashwanan St., Honolulu,

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